

News of All the World Flashed Direct to the National Capital by Cable and Wire

RUSSIA GIVES YANKS BRIDES

Army Transports From Siberia Are Honeymoon Arks for Them.

SOLDIERS WED AT DOCK

Last Golden-Haired Beauty Begs in Vain for Dough-boy Husband.

(Washington Herald-Public Ledger Service—Special Cable Dispatch.)

Manila, P. I., June 12.—Paternalistic military authorities at this week sending home to the United States soldiers and their brides from Siberia.

When developments in Siberia two months ago brought American military intervention to an end, joy swept over the men of the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first Infantry doughboys in one grand surge. Most every soldier had a sweetheart.

300 Brides With Husbands. Nearly 300, on various transports, came to Manila with their lawfully wedded husbands. In some cases there were last-minute weddings in Vladivostok.

These brides were from every station in life—from the humble peasant girl in the frozen interior to the erstwhile society belle of the old regime. Mighty was the sigh of relief that went up from their hearts when, finally, they were on their way.

Somewhere the girls abandoned by their protectors donned male attire and shipped as stowaways. They were on the verge of being deported when soldiers came to their rescue and married them at the dock.

Prettiest Sent Back. Or the arrival of the last transport, say, one doughboy made an attractive picture. He was a wealth of golden hair streaming down his back and glistening in the bright tropical sunshine. She shouted about begging for a man to marry her and holding aloft 150,000 rubles which she offered to the man who would marry her and save her from being sent back to Siberia.

"I'll marry you," said the good wife as any American girl, too," she said. But there were no takers, and so she was sent back.

The doughboys' brides gazed upon beautiful Manila as their honeymoon, here a honeymoon, started under difficulties, was to reach its fulfillment. Strong but tender hands helped them ashore, and smiling husbands cheered them as the start for home-hunting began.

The Red Cross stepped quickly to the front and found a home in one large house for many of the girls whose husbands pay, as privates, of \$24 a month would not go far toward feeding or clothing a family, let alone paying a grasping landlord. But visiting a wife once a week or so in a common parlor where are grouped half-dressed, other biling and cooling newlyweds, or holding hands for a brief hour in a dark corner of the front yard and having one's wife under restrictions of the house, and what time to go to bed, certainly is not an American doughboy's idea of a "wonderful time."

Sail for U. S. Many of these brides are pretty. Few of them speak more than a word or two of English, and what they want to employ a clerk whose vocabulary can be summed up in these phrases, learned, of course, from hubby: "I'll tell the world," "Oh, boy, I'll say so," "I'm sittin' on the world," and possibly "I love you." Most of the husbands have learned enough Russian to get by.

When it comes to domestic service, the war brides were even more greatly handicapped, since first-class "munchies" from housewives, "an" be employed from housewives, natives for remuneration so insignificant that it would hardly keep these girls of a fairer race in hair ribbons.

Most of these Russian brides and their husbands are on the high seas en route to the States.

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Will Prove Holy Relic. Liverpool, May 29.—The will of Hon. Mary St. Clair says: "Having already given Canon Keating the relic of a portion of the most holy cross given me by his holiness, the late Pope Plus X, I now give him certificate authenticating the relic."

Germany Getting Down to Work, Late Berlin Speeches Indicate

(Washington Herald-Cross-Atlantic Service—Special Cable Dispatch.)

Berlin, June 12.—Impressed by what was to them an unexpected unanimity among the allies at San Remo, German statesmen now are showing signs of getting down to the work of putting the country on its feet again instead of wasting their energies in political maneuverings to split their late enemies.

"Ernest work of the hardest kind is the only thing that will enable Germany to rise again to her old position," has been the keynote of all recent speeches.

Noske Is Pessimistic. Herr Noske, formerly Minister of the Reichwehr, takes a pessimistic view of the future of Germany. Speaking at a Socialist conference here, he said:

"Some time ago I was sharply criticized because I expressed the opinion that five years at least would pass before orderly conditions would be restored throughout the country. Now I am inclined to think it will take very much longer than that. Many are the ministers of state who will yet be weighed and found wanting. When Herr Ebert asked me to enter the cabinet, I answered that I would far rather wait until the third or fourth cabinet should have been scrapped."

"I firmly believe we still shall see attempts on the part of the reactionary parties to get back to power, but I do not for a moment think they have the slightest chance of success. The first disturbances will come in the form of a peasant, but they will result only in the German people becoming more solidly radical."

The greatest mistake our leaders are making is that they are en-

M. Deschanel's Romance Told

(Special Cable to The Herald.)

Paris, June 12.—Paris journalists have uncovered the romance of M. Deschanel, President of the French Republic.

When a struggling young lawyer attended a dinner given by a wealthy lady near Meaux.

The hostess' daughter, Germanine, 14 years old, waited on the guests because of the servant scarcity. She made a misstep during the dinner and spilled a cup of tea over the young lawyer's suit.

Returning ten years later he fell in love with Germanine.

The pretty waitress is now first lady of the French Republic.

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Adventurers Cross Desert In Machines

(Special Cable to The Herald.)

Urumchi, Chinese Turkistan, June 12.—Six white men, led by Georges Meszkowski, a former lieutenant in the Polish army, arrived in this city, the capital of the province of Sinkiang, this week after traversing 35,000 miles of trackless desert in Chinese Mongolia by automobile.

The expedition, accompanied by two native guides, was the first of its kind in the annals of Asiatic exploration.

Started as Adventure. The party started from Kweilachong two months ago. The effort to conquer the great Gobi desert by automobile was attempted purely in a spirit of adventure.

The daring men entered the desert in two twin-touring cars with two trailers containing equipment.

Behind them plodded two camels carrying gasoline for the trip.

The adventurers followed tortuous caravan routes, rocky and ill defined. At times dried river beds were the only roads.

The scorching, deep sand of the open country proved a terrible obstacle. In some places there were no signs of roads.

Fearful Evil Spirits. The terror of the great unknown struck the Chinese guide and chauffeurs, who believed the trip was a challenge to evil spirits and that they would be destroyed for attempting to penetrate where the Genii would not have them.

Chinese nomadic tribes seen in the distance fled at the sight of the "devil wagon." At one time the caravan was obliged to wait three days in the middle of the desert until the camels caught up with the car and brought gasoline.

Lieutenant Meszkowski and his party have started on the return trip.

Besides proving the possibility of motor travel across the Gobi, the "devil wagon" have furnished a new wonder tale that will be added to the folk lore of Mongolia.

22-Year-Old Hen Still Lays. London, June 12.—Wick, England, boasts of a 22-year-old hen which has laid an ounce weighing three and one-half ounces.

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"I firmly believe we still shall see attempts on the part of the reactionary parties to get back to power, but I do not for a moment think they have the slightest chance of success. The first disturbances will come in the form of a peasant, but they will result only in the German people becoming more solidly radical."

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deavoring to follow in the footsteps of the Russian revolution. The German nation can afford to wait for the results of the democratization of the country and certainly it cannot afford to waste time on experiments a la Kerensky.

"Things are going now, we shall have to wait patiently for another ten years before we shall be able to report progress, and our leaders ought to have the necessary moral courage to tell people the truth."

Under the present circumstances a coalition government is the only possible solution because the Socialists do not possess the majority necessary to carry on things."

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AMERICAN GIRL IN LINE FOR PERSIAN THRONE

(Special Cable to The Herald.)

London, June 12.—Miss Gladys Unger, American girl, become Queen of Persia? She has just married Kal Ardassir, direct descendant of Artaxerxes, King of Persia from 465 to 425 B. C.

Poet and playwright, she met the Prince while gathering local color for her play, "In an Arab Garden."

Miss Unger was a protegee of Charles T. Yerkes, American millionaire, who died in New York a few years ago. The Prince has spent most of his life in England and is reported to be thoroughly Anglicized.

CHINESE LACK EXPERT YET SIGNS

Expert Declares Oriental Nature Not Adapted to Bolshevism.

UNREST NOT ABNORMAL

British Observer Sees Signs Of Progressive Future for Great Empire.

(Washington Herald-Cross-Atlantic Service—Special Cable Dispatch.)

London, June 12.—Bolshevism apparently never will cross the Si-berial frontiers into China. In spite of widespread social unrest in China, the Chinese are constitutionally antipathetic to the soviet idea.

The rapid growth of the student associations throughout the country is a further safeguard against a Bolshevik China.

This was the summary of the Chinese political situation here today by Sir John Jordan, who is retiring as British Minister at Peking.

Foreign to Their Spirit. "A Bolshevik China! What an awful prospect among those teeming millions! But the thing is foreign to the Chinese spirit," he said.

"The Chinese is a peaceable, hard-working individualist. There is much unrest in China, and it has its dangers, but unless driven by misunderstanding and circumstances beyond their control, I feel sure the Chinese will not take to Bolshevism."

Jordan emphasizes the phenomenal growth of a Chinese native press as a further indication of the development of a vigorous Chinese public opinion.

"Forty years ago," he said, "there was one newspaper in China. Now there are hundreds. In the tea houses where you used to have the story-teller, now you have the newspaper."

Tuan-Chi-Jui Is Big Man. "The press and the industrial student associations are the guiding powers of China's new public opinion. The man behind them is Tuan-Chi-Jui, one of the old generals of Yuan Shi-kai, first president of the republic. Gen. Tuan Chi-Jui holds office, but he really is the ruler."

Imprisoned in the Forbidden City of Peking is the boyish ex-emperor, his former Majesty Pu-yi, or Hsuan-tung, the last Son of Heaven, who came to the throne when a baby of 2 in 1908. Since the republican revolution in 1911, this pathetic figure has been a prisoner in the Central Palace from which he has never since moved.

"The financial expansion has not even respected the monumental Place de la Concorde, for near the embowered entrances of the Champs Elysees a Dutch bank is settling down to business in the old Hotel de Clugny. The former mansion of Prince Orloff, in the Rue Saint Dominique across the Seine, has been transformed into an elegant banking office."

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Friendly With Palace. "Little Pu-yi is diligent at his English, which he studies two hours a day. He probably would love to travel. He always is asking questions on geography, on the people and customs of other lands, and also about the world's prominent men."

Sir John spoke of the changing customs of Chinese women. "Pekin women now go about with their husbands and take a part in the political movements. They are active in the social life of Peking."

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Attress-Manager Arrives. (Washington Herald-Cross-Atlantic Service—Special Cable Dispatch.)

London, June 12.—Very fashionable in London theaters is the actress-manager. Present indications are that the actress-manager is to take the place of her departing brother in the profession.

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Railroads Are a Wreck. Few trolley cars are running. Only the government has automobiles. The big stores and shops are all closed.

It is illegal to deal in food and people everywhere are begging bread.

Moscow residents are trading furniture, pictures, pianos, clothing anything they have—to peasants for food.

At the station in Moscow I saw crowds of children, men and women, eagerly picking up bread scraps thrown from a Red Cross train.

Many Russians stopped me in the street of Pskov trying to dispose of

few theaters are open, but no restaurants are open. Correspondents of Moscow restaurants were deceived. They were taken to certain communist clubs which were represented by Bolshevik officials to be public restaurants.

Throws in Dumb. I spent a week in the capital, Moscow, another week in the Pskov region and three days in a Moscow prison dungeon, to which I was sentenced by the Extraordinary Commission for Suppression of Counter Revolution, because I had crossed the guarded Bolshevik front without a permit and made my way into the interior in disregard of the flat orders of the Moscow government that no more "bourgeois" journalists would be admitted.

The rest of the time I was traveling about—visiting, in all five provinces: Pskov, Tver, Novgorod and Moscow.

Bolshevism is failing, not because of the counter revolutionary activities of the bourgeoisie, but because the workers and peasants are starving. Because cholera, typhus and all the other plagues of famine and want are increasing.

I interviewed many alleged communists. Some of them admitted the game was up. One man, who said at least he was a communist, remarked:

"The Bolsheviks are good destroyers but poor builders."

"City of Horror." It is impossible to live and remain healthy even as a government worker, on 3000 rubles a month with bread at 500 rubles a pound. The daily ration of a half pound of bread and a pint of thin cabbage or fish soup is totally insufficient. I have eaten in Soviet kitchens and I know.

Moscow city is a horror. True, a

French on Rhine Send S. O. S. For Brides from Sunny France

(Special Cable to The Herald.)

Paris, June 12.—French officers and non-coms serving in the army of occupation in Germany are not enchanted with the wiles of German frauleins, according to articles in the Paris magazines.

Several columns of advertisements for wives, sweethearts and correspondents from soldiers in Germany appear in the weeklies at each issue.

Each insertion states that the soldier is lonesome, homesick and tired of the country where he is forced to spend his time.

Officers attached to the French expeditionary forces in Silesia, Asia Minor, also advertise regularly for wives who will be ready to marry when the soldiers reach France.

PARIS MOURNS FAMOUS SHOPS

Prettiest Spot Picked Off For Gloomy Bank Buildings, Figaro Laments.

(Washington Herald-Public Ledger Service—Special Cable Dispatch.)

Paris, June 12.—Figaro recently published a column editorial protesting about the invasion of numerous banking establishments along the vantage points of the principal streets of Paris. Since the war, it was pointed out, the numerous shops, each with an exhibition of beautiful objects vying with one another in the color, charm and fascination of their wares, were being crowded out by the formal businesslike fronts of banking houses.

They lament that the charm of the boulevards is likely to pass as these stern counting house fronts usurp corners held for years by cafes and bright shop windows.

The Credit Lyonnais and the Banque Nationale de Credit are already familiar signs, but it is also the foreign bank that is the aggressor. At the corner of the Rue des Capucines a tailor's establishment has been displaced by an English bank; the interesting window of a paint seller is to be displaced at the corner of the Rue Edouard VII by the Credit Commercial de France; a Swedish bank is exiling Paillassier's restaurant, near the Madeleine.

Adjacent to the grand boulevard the Maison des Bambous, where the wealth of Oriental art causes many to ponder and dream before the windows, has been dislodged by an English bank.

The financial expansion has not even respected the monumental Place de la Concorde, for near the embowered entrances of the Champs Elysees a Dutch bank is settling down to business in the old Hotel de Clugny. The former mansion of Prince Orloff, in the Rue Saint Dominique across the Seine, has been transformed into an elegant banking office.

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LAW TO GUARD WOMAN'S WORK

England Would Also Prohibit Employment of Children at Night.

(Washington Herald-Cross-Atlantic Service—Special Cable Dispatch.)

London, June 12.—Night employment of women and children is forbidden in a bill drafted by the home office.

No child under 14 can be employed in any industrial undertaking except such as employ only members of the same family.

Young persons under 18 must not be employed during the night in any public or private undertaking, except where members of the same family only are employed.

Women, without distinction of age, must not be employed during the night, except where members of the same family are employed.

The prohibition of night work may be suspended by the government for young persons.

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MORE BOY BABIES TO BALANCE SEX ARE BEING BORN

(Washington Herald-Cross-Atlantic Service—Special Cable Dispatch.)

London, June 12.—Recent publication of birth statistics here has aroused interest in what appears to be another illustration of nature's tendency to restore the balance of the sexes after wars.

It is noted in several billigerent countries, the proportion of boys to girls rose considerably between 1915 and 1918. Tabulation of 3,500,000 births reveals that when the casualty list was at its height, nature was providing male children in a proportion above normal.

Historians have noted the same phenomenon after the Napoleonic epoch.

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Promote Overseas Hospital. (Washington Herald-Cross-Atlantic Service—Special Cable Dispatch.)

London, June 12.—The American Hospital founded in London last year will shortly be incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York. Ex-President Taft has accepted the office of president in America; the Earl of Reading is president in England, with Lord Bryce as vice-president.

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Steel Prices Checked. The decision now to increase the price of coal has headed off the increased cost of iron and steel which the iron and steel association decided to demand if coke prices were raised. The association instead decreased the June price.

The reduction in June prices, which is the first check in an otherwise steady upward movement in German iron and steel prices, will be the best news, inevitably followed by further cuts if the German iron and steel industry is to remain able to compete in the world market.

The Berlin Tagblatt's financial expert, Felix Pinner, declared German manufacturers and producers, who now are profit-making, must learn to content themselves with a normal margin of profit instead of the tremendous gains to which they have become accustomed during and since the war, if Germany is to recover its world industrial position.

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GERMANS SNUB LUCKY COUSINS FROM AMERICA

(Washington Herald-Cross-Atlantic Service—Special Cable Dispatch.)

Berlin, June 12.—German Americans contemplating a return to their native land this summer are thinking the matter over seriously before crossing, for there is every indication that they will meet with a decidedly cool reception here.

In the eyes of the German public they stand accused not only of having failed to keep America out of the war, but also of coming over here to gloat over the misery of their native country, with their pockets full of dollars.

In spending their American money, they will get full benefit of the present rate of exchange. This alone is nothing short of a crime in the opinion of the average German, because it would enable the American Germans to save money while traveling for pleasure.

LONDON TO LOSE ITS OLD CHURCHES

(Washington Herald-Cross-Atlantic Service—Special Cable Dispatch.)

London, June 12.—Proposed demolition of nineteen ancient churches that have stood as landmarks in the heart of London for hundreds of years has raised a storm of protest here.

A commission of eight has agreed to recommend the destruction of the old edifices on the ground that, being in the heart of business districts, their congregations on Sundays have steadily dwindled in favor of churches in the residential sections.

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PARISIANS FOND OF CAMEL'S HUMP

Paris, June 12.—After fasting lion's meat the gourmets of Paris are disdainful the usual run of beef and mutton and searching for more exotic food.